

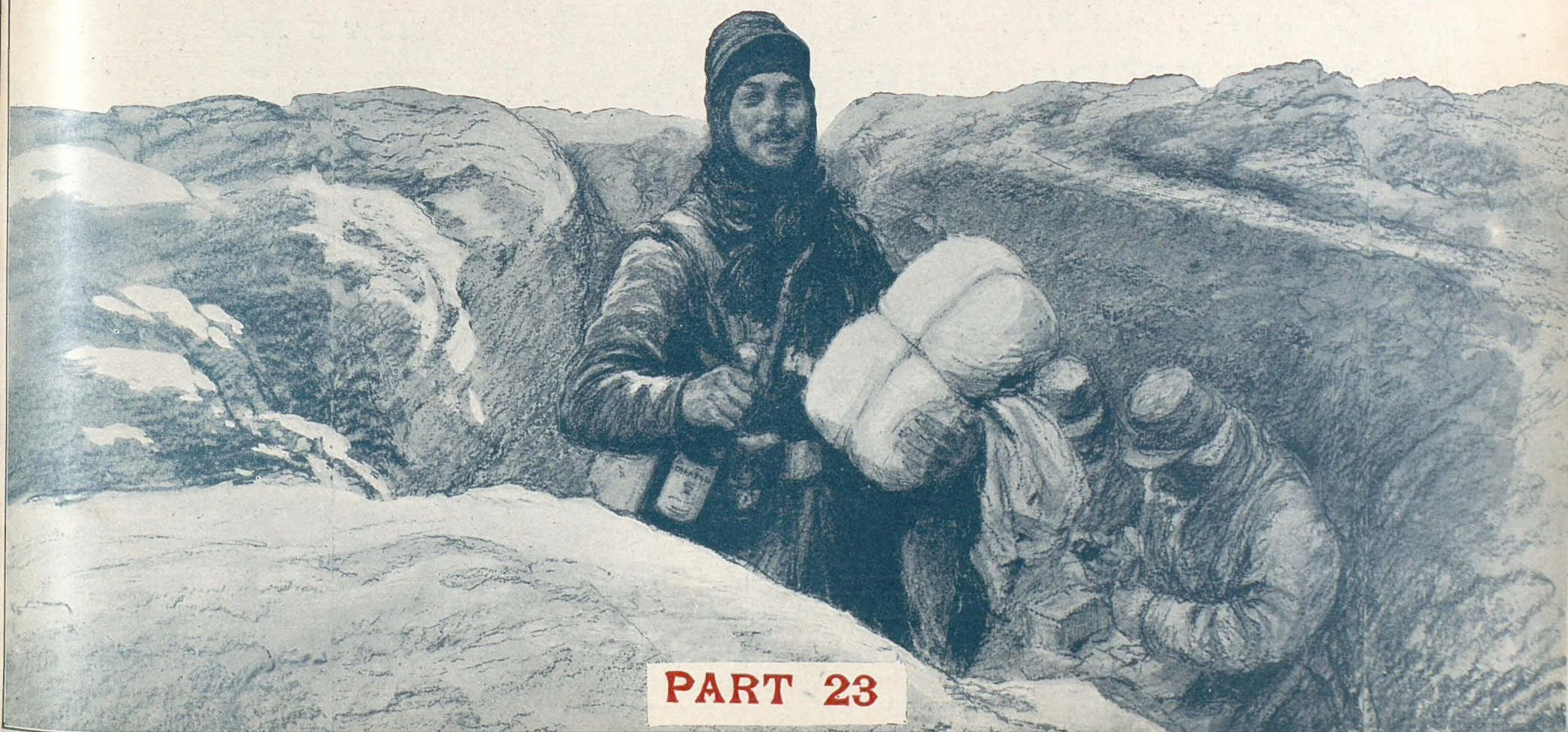
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JANUARY 13, 1915

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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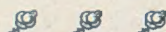
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A BAYONET-CHARGE BY SKI-RUNNERS: FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK OVER THE SNOW.

THE GREAT WAR.

IN spite of weather conditions and the Berlin wireless missionaries, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the German forces on the wide front of the west have—through no fault of their own, indeed—surrendered the offensive into the hands of the Allies. In the jig-saw battles of mud and trenches, it is certain on the face of all reports that the German attacks that have been delivered—and, indeed, will be delivered until the final trump of peace—have lost all their fire and sting. Here and there, as the result of much artillery work and many stolid attacks, trenches have been won away from the British and the French; and, with vast efforts, inches have been gained. But for a force that is supposed to be engaged in the Homeric processes of invasion the capture of a few metres is not initiative. What would be initiative would be the assault and capture of some definite and strategic point, or the piercing or turning in a final way of the Allied line. This Germany has quite failed to do on any occasion.

On the other hand, this is exactly what the Allied forces are showing themselves ready to accomplish. Not only in the long gunnery bouts across the whole of France are we proving our superiority, but at two points, and those two—as far as the curious conditions of this war will allow—flank points, we are making definite, if creeping, progress. Along the coast line the Belgians and the French, with the help of the British battle-ships, are steadily working by metres towards



GARIBALDIS, TWO OF WHOM HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR FRANCE
IN THE WAR: GRANDSONS OF THE FAMOUS GARIBALDI:

Our photograph is of three of the five grandsons of Garibaldi, the Liberator of Italy, fighters for France in the Italian Legion. Two of them, Bruno and Costante Garibaldi, fell in battle recently in the Argonne. The eldest of the five brothers, Beppino Garibaldi, is Colonel of the Legion. In his reply to telegrams of deep sympathy from the French Government, General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the dead heroes' father, said: "May this blood not have been shed in vain for my country and yours. Please express to our brothers in arms in the French Army our gratitude for their share in our grief."—[Photograph by Manuel.]

Ostend, though the bad weather and the infliction of mud are holding up greater effort. On the eastern wing of the French line very definite and highly important progress has been made, of which the final capture of Steinbach is the keynote. The importance of the movement in Alsace is fully apparent to the enemy, and they have made the most vigorous attempts to hold on to their position, and they have not been successful. Steinbach is held by the French, and the circle of offensive is being pushed in the region of Thann and Altkirch, and important advances have been made south towards Pont d'Aspach and Kahlberg. Even the French check at Burnhaupt is merely tactical, and has yet to develop strategical meaning.

This advance is more notable because it is steady. It means, not a brilliant and transient success, but the result of a definite forward plan. General Joffre's method of sure encroachment is quite apparent. Little by little he has mastered, or is mastering, the whole of the high ground in the area, and in more senses than one the valleys that sink towards Mulhausen and the Rhine are at his feet. It is obvious, too, that a strongly handled threat along this line must have an effect on the firmly embedded Germans in Flanders. Especially is this so when taken in conjunction with the marked gains the French have made in the region of Perthes and at Soupir in the face of the most violent resistance. General Joffre, indeed, is pushing in the wedges that will split and disintegrate the forces of invasion.

[Continued overleaf.]

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THE UNDER-WATER SEA WARFARE THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE UNDERGROUND LAND WARFARE: A STEAMER HOLED BY A GERMAN MINE.

It is remarkable that while the fighting on land has mainly developed into a kind of underground warfare, many of the naval episodes of the Great War have consisted of under-water operations. In his interesting little book, "Submarines, Mines, and Torpedoes in the War," Mr. Charles W. Domville-Fife writes: "The indiscriminate scattering of mines across the trade routes, as carried on by Germany

immediately on the outbreak of war, and before hardly any of the ships at sea belonging to neutral countries could be warned to avoid the zone of operations, has never before been so ruthlessly resorted to by a big civilised Power. . . . Floating mines are those set adrift to be washed about by the tide. They explode immediately on being struck by a passing vessel."—[Photo, by Central Press.]

That he has the men and the means to do this is more than certain. Although the inevitable and rapid decrease of Germany's numbers is not going to be so apparent as the prophets tell us, the increase in all arms on the Allied side is assured. The small British Expeditionary Force of



MEN OF THE FORCE WHICH DID BRILLIANT SERVICE AT STEINBACH: FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS GUARDING A MOUNTAIN ROAD ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

"Our Chasseurs," wrote the French Eye-Witness in describing the capture of Steinbach, "dashed forward through the flames of burning houses amid the enemy's machine-gun fire. On January 3 they carried the church quarter and the cemetery."—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

August, so "Eye-Witness" reports, has become a big and personable army; Lord Kitchener, in the House of Lords, let us know that the army in the making fully comes up to expectations, and that recruits to maintain and increase its future strength are not failing. General Joffre himself has as yet to draw on his full resources, so that our offensive is not only an initiative of plan, but also one of force. And it will continue so. Where Germany must waste on two frontiers, the Allies can replenish from two frontiers. If conscription develops from the feelers thrown out by Lord Haldane and Lord Rosebery, the final result will be even more assured. In place of half our strength, as now, we will fling the solid bulk of 6,000,000 men against war-frayed Germany. Conscription, however, has yet to mature. The nation, ready enough for this or

any other sacrifice, has yet to be convinced of its necessity, and to learn how so vast a force would be equipped, controlled, or used in the western theatre. An interesting annotation to these conscription hints is the news that General Joffre, on his part, has dismissed two classes of French conscripts to their homes.

On the larger scale of the east events have been more dramatic. Turkey, having rushed in where Germany may not tread, has met defeat in a thorough-paced and final fashion. The pitiful army corps lunged at the Russians from two flanks in the Caucasus country were, no doubt, intended to discompose the Russian Headquarter Staff and to have some effect on the main Russian line fighting in Galicia and Poland. The Turks were not only defeated, but overwhelmed, and the plans of the Russian Staff have not been incommoded a whit. The rout in the difficult and snow-bound passes of the Caucasus must have been terrible and ghastly; and in this the shattered Ninth Army Corps, which was encircled



MEN OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH FORCE WHICH HAS DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN THE ARGONNE AND UPPER ALSACE: ALPINE CHASSEURS WORKING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN AGAINST A GERMAN AEROPLANE.

Photograph by C.N.

and captured, with its Commander and all its baggage, must have been in a happier state than the other, which fell back in a demoralised condition through the passes before a vigorous Russian pursuit.

[Continued overleaf.]



GERMANY AT WAR—FROM HER OWN POINT OF VIEW: WITH THE ENEMY IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND GERMANY.

These photographs illustrate various phases of the enemy's activity. No. 1 shows a German gun skillfully concealed, in northern France; No. 2, a German motor-boat, mounting a machine-gun, at Ostend, which town, it was reported last month, the Germans have re-named Kales! It may be recalled that they used armoured motor-boats, with machine-guns, against the Belgians in the floods round Rams-

capelle and Pervyse. In Photograph No. 3 we see German soldiers celebrating the arrival of Christmas presents; while No. 4 shows, German preparations for a winter-campaign, in the shape of canal-barges laden with sleighs. Recently ski were used by the Chasseurs Alpins in Alsace. As regards guns, "Eye-Witness" recently wrote: "The Allied artillery is gradually assuming a superiority over the German."

Another Turkish army was caught and decimated at Ardahan, after having accomplished seventy miles of its invasion. It was wrecked as the other forces were wrecked; the men, equipped according to the regular Turkish principle—that is, very badly equipped—were hounded through the mud and the snow over the bitter roads of the frozen region.



WHERE THE GATE OF MESOPOTAMIA WAS CAPTURED BY THE ANGLO-INDIAN FORCES: BASRA, KURNA, FAO, AND THE COUNTRY TOWARDS BAGHDAD.

tial" the new Sultan when it catches him, is less likely to "materialise" than ever. Turkey will have her own frontier to look to now, and is less likely to spare time and men on a venture doomed to prove abortive. One of the most significant of these frontiers is her Black Sea coast-line. Russia has just demonstrated by her naval activities, that she has wrested from Turkey the command of these waters, and that the Turkish coast-line may be shelled at will. Turkey's frontier-line is thus enlarged, and the need to employ her troops for purely defensive purposes still more increased.

Along the rest of the huge Russian line action is proceeding favourably. Von Hindenburg's attack has been numbed, and though reports register the fact that he is collecting a great army of a million men for yet another advance, reports also dwell insistently on the terrible state of the Polish roads, and the impossibility of taking artillery or trains along them. In

any case, the acclimatised Russians have little to fear from him, for not only have they the moral force of knowing that they have broken him three times, but they have also numbers and climatic conditions on their side. A few encounters and much bombardment make up most of the activity along the centre, though towards the week-end fighting of some fierceness has developed in the Moghely district of the Vistula against well-placed Russians, whose line in the end should not be incommoded by it.

On the Russian left their armies go forward with a tremendous sweep. The cavalry is still chasing the routed Austrians through the Carpathian passes, and the main Russian armies here are pushing forward into Hungary. Austria has so far recognised the real gravity of her defeat as to admit that her troops have fallen back before superior forces. Meanwhile, the advance of the Russians through Bukowina on the Roumanian border may be the signal for yet further complications to harass the dual monarchy. Where Transylvania is not Magyar (and little enough of it is that) it is Roumanian, and Roumania proper has always looked upon herself as the natural champion of her discontented fellows in Austria-Hungary. Thus Roumania's inevitable participation in the war will, no doubt, be accelerated, for she cannot very well watch Russia's invasion of her own chosen land with aloof composure. Also an agreement is said to be in process of formation between Bulgaria and Roumania. It is merely a commercial agreement,



THE SCENE OF THE GREAT TURKISH DÉBÂCLE IN THE CAUCASUS AT THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS: ARDAHAN, SARYKAMISH, AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KARS.

[Continued overleaf.]



MUD AS A FAITHFUL ALLY OF THE RUSSIANS: A GERMAN FORAGE-WAGON HELD UP BY THE "SLUSH" OF A POLISH ROAD.

"Of all the mud in this world," says Mr. Brayley Hodgetts in an article in the current Number of the "Illustrated London News," "it is safe to say there is none for which its country has had more cause to be grateful than the mud of Poland. The mud of Poland is a national asset. . . . At the present moment it is fighting, silently but none the less effectively, on the side of the Allies." According

to Petrograd telegrams, Field-Marshal Hindenburg's campaign-plans are being impeded by the universal mud which is holding back the German heavy artillery. Russian airmen report having seen numerous big guns stuck fast, in some cases, in mud two feet deep. Our illustration shows a German forage-wagon in difficulties on a "sticky" road.—[Photo. by Photopress.]

says Vienna ; but with mobilisation orders in the air, and war in the offing, a commercial agreement is a strange, unnatural changeling to bring into the arena. With Roumania in arms against her, Austria will be encircled by war. Only her German, Swiss and Italian frontiers will be without threat. And how long her Italian frontier will be immune is a matter of doubt

and speculation. Italy, with her army and navy eager to meet the hereditary enemy, and nearly mobilised to full strength into the bargain, is showing, by every sign, that sooner or later she must enter into the war. Her pointed inquiries as to the arrest of Italian subjects in Belgrade, as well as the con-

stant friction in ideas and ideals, and the nuisance of a turbulent Turkey on her Tripolitan border, all point to one conclusion. With Italy and Roumania in the war, Austria, futile enough now, in a military sense will be hopeless. She is doomed to collapse, and with her collapse Germany, outfaced and outnumbered, should be quickly forced to her knees.

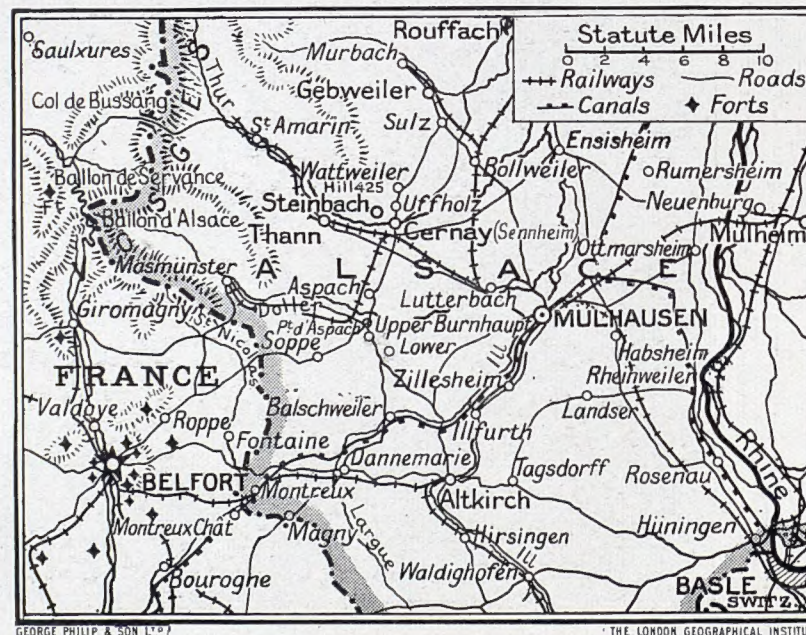
In the diplomatic arena Germany still continues to blunder about with all the gaucherie of a school-boy. If the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, had not been an outrage, it would have been a pitiful folly. How any nation with any pretensions to diplomatic skill and tact could have been so unwise as to imprison a man who by his bravery and his patriotism had made himself a figure of world-wide veneration, transcends the imagination. The outbreak of universal condemnation, the deepening of the world-anger against a nation that piles



THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TO THE GATES OF HUNGARY:
THE CARPATHIANS AND THE BUKOVINA DISTRICT.

outrage upon outrage, was only the natural result. The political result will be even more significant. By that act Germany not only estranged herself from every Roman Catholic outside her borders, but continued the task of making enemies of the Catholics within her own Empire that her vandal acts at Louvain, Malines, and Rheims must have begun.

Colonially, events follow a settled and predestined course. The tiny rebel success at Schuiterdriift has already been turned into a defeat by briskly working Union forces. The Union army to be used against German South-West Africa grows daily in strength and enthusiastic promise. The French have met and smashed the Germans at Edea, in the Cameroons; Dar-es-Salaam, in German East Africa, has again been shelled by the British;



THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN UPPER ALSACE: MULHAUSEN, STEINBACH,
UFFHOLZ, CERNAY, AND DISTRICT.

and the elusive *Königsberg* has been finally and satisfactorily bottled up in the Rufgi river. "All's well on all fronts" is the cry this week.

LONDON: JANUARY 11, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



SOLDIERS OF OUR ALLY WHOSE CAUCASIAN FORCE HAS ANNIHILATED A TURKISH ARMY CORPS: RUSSIAN TROOPS GUARDING A RAILWAY.

This illustration of Russian soldiers guarding a railway in wintry weather is of particular interest just now, when the Russians are pursuing their victorious career in Poland, Galicia, and the Caucasus. A recent official *communiqué* from the Russian Caucasian Army announced an overwhelming victory over the Turks. "The defeat," it stated, "which we inflicted upon the Turkish Army at Sarykamysh is

complete. The Ninth Turkish Army Corps was annihilated, and we captured the commander of the corps, Iskhan Pasha, the commanders of the 17th, 28th, and 29th Divisions, two of their Lieutenants with all their staffs, over a hundred officers and a large number of men. The losses of the Turks in killed and wounded are enormous. We took many guns, machine-guns, and large quantities of ammunition."



NEAR STEINBACH, SCENE OF A GREAT FRENCH SUCCESS: A FOREST ROAD.

Our photographs show scenes in the neighbourhood of Steinbach, in Alsace, where, in the first week of the New Year, after four days of incessant house-to-house fighting, the French, by the final capture of the village, achieved an exploit that for intrepidity and daring will rank among the finest of the war. Our left-hand photograph will give an idea of the nature of the country round Steinbach, which lies at



NEAR STEINBACH, IN ALSACE: A WAYSIDE SCENE IN THE "LOST" PROVINCES.

the bottom of a steep-sided valley in the Mülhausen district. The valley extends to the foot of Mont Molkendra, the central point of a semicircle of hills. All round are dense woods of beech and pine, traversed at intervals by narrow forest roads. Owing to the cover of the woods, we are told, the French airmen found it impossible to locate the enemy before the battle.



AN EPISODE IN THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR PRZEMYSL: HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING IN A TRENCH STORMED BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Austrian fortress of Przemyśl, in Galicia, has made a long defence, for the Russians approached it in September. Early in December the Archbishop of Przemyśl, who had succeeded in escaping, told a vivid story of the famine, distress, and brigandage in the town. He said that the Russians had captured several of the outer forts, and had surrounded the whole place. At the end of December it was reported

that the Austrians, having failed in their descent from the Carpathians which they had hoped would raise the siege, had left Przemyśl to its fate. Russian artillerymen are said to have sent Christmas greetings to the "brave defenders of the fortress." It has since been reported that the Russians brought down an Austrian biplane conveying food to the garrison. The above drawing is from a German paper.



STEINBACH, CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: THE MAIN STREET AND FOUNTAIN.

After a determined struggle, which involved much house-to-house fighting and bayonet charging, the French captured the village of Steinbach, in Alsace, on January 4. Steinbach itself is of no military value, but is strategically valuable from the fact that the occupation of the heights surrounding it enables the French to control an intersecting point of several roads, and also a railway junction. The



STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT STEINBACH: THE END OF THE MAIN STREET.

possession of Steinbach renders Cernay, an important strategical position about a mile-and-a-half away, untenable by the Germans. The official French communiqué of January 6 said: "In the Thann district, in spite of a violent cannonade, we maintained our gains of the day before both at Steinbach itself and in the trenches to the south-west and the north-west of the village."



A FRENCH OBJECTIVE IN ALSACE: CERNAY; KEY TO IMPORTANT COMMUNICATIONS.
The ulterior object of the French occupation of Steinbach was to pass on thence to the possession of Cernay. This latter place, as M. Dumazet, a French writer well acquainted with Alsatian topography, has said, "is a key to the communications between Mulhausen and Belfort, also with the Upper Moselle Valley in the direction of Bussang, Remiremont, and the eastern slopes of the Vosges. Steinbach, the

DOMINATED BY FORCES HOLDING CERNAY: THE MULHAUSEN ROAD, FROM STEINBACH.
capture of which cost the French such great efforts, is two kilometres from Cernay. It lies at the bottom of the valley, running up to the foot of Mount Molkendra, which is the centre of a semicircle of hills enclosing the valley. Whoever holds Cernay can easily strike at the railway from Mulhausen to Colmar and Strassburg, which crosses the plain below barely six kilometres away."



GROWTH IN WEIGHT OF THE BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP'S BROADSIDE: FROM THE "DREADNOUGHT'S" 6800 LB. TO THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH'S" 15,600 LB.

Now that the naval actions of the war have proved the vital importance of superior gun-fire, both in range and in weight of metal, great interest attaches to this diagram illustrating the development of the British battle-ship's broadside power from the days of the "Dreadnought" to those of the "Queen Elizabeth." It will be observed from this illustration that the "Dreadnought," which has eight 12-inch

guns, fires a broadside weighing in all 6800 lb. The broadside of the "Neptune" with ten 12-inch guns, is 8500 lb.; that of the "Orion," with ten 13.5-inch guns, is 12 500 lb.; that of the "King George V.," with ten 13.5-inch guns, is 14 000 lb.; while that of the "Queen Elizabeth," with her eight 15-inch guns, reaches the enormous weight of 15 600 lb.—[Drawn by Cecil King R.B.A.]



GROWTH IN PENETRATING POWER OF BRITISH NAVAL GUNS: RESULTS OF TESTS, AT 5000 YARDS, AGAINST 36-INCH WROUGHT-IRON.

Next to the power and efficiency of her own guns, hardly less important to a war-ship is the protective strength of her armour-plating against the shells of the enemy. In this respect also British battle-ships have been greatly improved within recent years. Our drawing gives in diagrammatic form an interesting illustration of the growth in penetrating power of the big guns of five typical ships since the year 1905.

It will be seen that those of the "Black Prince" (1906) had a penetration of 6 inches through wrought iron; those of the "Minotaur" (1908), 7.5 inches; those of the "Lord Nelson" (1908), 9.2 inches; those of the "Triumph" (1904), 10 inches; those of the "Neptune" (1911), 12 inches. These figures are taken from a Navy League table.—[Drawn by Cecil King, R.B.A.]



THE INDISPENSABLE BATH OF THE JAPANESE SOLDIER: TUBBING IN AN EARTHENWARE JAR AND IN A WHEELED WATER-TANK.

Personal cleanliness is a cardinal virtue among Oriental races of ancient civilisation, as all who know our Indian soldiers will testify. Our Japanese Allies are equally scrupulous. Our left-hand illustration shows how the Japanese soldiers in the Russo-Japanese War of ten years ago "tubbed" while besieging Port Arthur, using for their baths the huge earthenware jars found in the huts

of the Manchurian villages, and designed to hold rain water for household purposes. That on the right shows a Japanese soldier, at the siege of Tsing-tau, "tubbing" in one of the camp water-carts. In the Russo-Japanese War the military standing orders enjoined not only constant washing, but also the donning of clean underclothing before going into action.—[Photos. by Gribayedoff and C.N.]



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THE TABLES TURNED ON HEAVY GERMAN SIEGE-GUNS : SCENES AT TSING-TAU AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE AND BRITISH.

An officer of the South Wales Borderers who fought at Tsing-tau wrote in a recently published letter : "The Jap Engineers managed to sap right up to the redoubts, cut the wire-entanglements, then they rushed the right and left flank whilst we held the centre and came through. The Japanese artillery simply poured shell in front . . . 8000 German prisoners have been taken . . . they are being treated

far too well for their deserts. . . . We had all their kit and personal property, etc., collected, and later they came back and took their kits away." The photographs show : (1) The wreckage of a 28 c.m. German gun ; (2) Wire-entanglements ; (3) Japanese soldiers enjoying their first "rice ball" (breakfast) after the attack ; and (4) Captured German officers allowed to retain their swords.—[Photos. by Record Press.]



A VILLAGE AS A WAR-HOSPITAL: TAKING WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS OF POLAND INTO A HOUSE,

As a result of the fierce fighting which has been going on incessantly in Poland during the past weeks, entire villages in the neighbourhood of the frontier have been turned into hospitals for the wounded. At all hours, horsed ambulance-trains halt at one place or another to set down batches of wounded for treatment in houses and cottages converted into Red Cross stations. Nightly, also, long strings of country-carts laden

with dead for burial elsewhere keep passing through, in regular convoys, escorted by armed guards carrying lanterns to light the road over the snow-covered or mud-encumbered plains. Wounded Russians and Germans alike are housed in the villages, until sufficiently recovered to be transferred to the base-hospitals at various towns in the interior of Russia. The convoys of wounded keep passing in a continuous stream; as many

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100,000 wounded are
Russian Army in war
routes followed by the

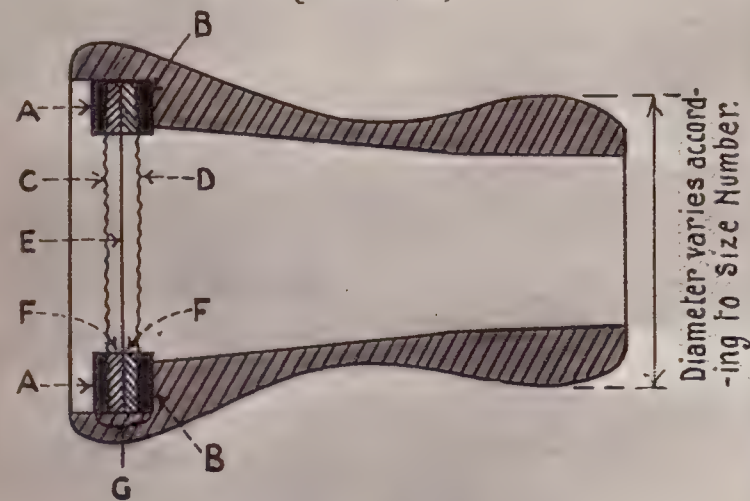


WHILE CARTS LADEN WITH DEAD PASS IN SEEMINGLY ENDLESS PROCESSION TO THE BURYING-GROUNDS.

as eighty ambulance-trains in twenty-four hours, it is said, bringing a huge number of men. Upwards of 100,000 wounded are said to have passed through one village within a few days. It is the practice in the Russian Army in war time to set up reserve Red Cross hospital-stations in the villages and towns on the routes followed by the armies, in addition to the mobile hospitals of the field medical establishments. Each

is completely equipped with wagons for transport purposes, and staffed from headquarters with medical officers, a company of trained N.C.O.'s and men, and a party of Sisters of Mercy, under charge of a military commandant. Our illustration shows a village night-scene during the December battles to bar the Germans from Warsaw. A convoy with dead is passing in the background; near by wounded are arriving.—[Drawn by F. de Haenen.]

SECTION OF DEFENDER. (Enlarged)



Full
Size.



EAR-DEFENDERS FOR BRITISH SAILORS AND SOLDIERS: AN OFFICIALLY ADOPTED PREVENTIVE AGAINST THE DEAFENING NOISE OF BIG GUNS.

The terrific detonations of modern heavy guns cause great strain to the nerves of the gunners, and may produce complete deafness unless the ears are properly protected. An officer of the "Sydney" wrote of his experiences during her action with the "Emden": "I was quite deaf by now, as in the hurry there had been no thought of getting cotton-wool. This is a point I won't overlook next time." We

illustrate a more scientific method, the Mallock-Armstrong Ear-Defender. In the left-hand diagram the letters indicate A, B, and F, washers; E, the sensitive diaphragm; C and D, stops which limit its vibration. The right-hand photograph shows the ear-defenders in a small metal case, between rubber holders which prevent them from falling out even if it is dropped.—[Photo. by Central Press.]



FIGHTING THE FLOODS: THE INUNDATIONS AT HOME AND THE TROOPS IN TRAINING FOR THE FRONT.

It is not civilian comfort alone which is being made difficult by the floods throughout the country, but also the training of our troops for future duty at the front. Our illustrations show: (1) A Canadian motor-cyclist at Shrewton, Wiltshire, ploughing his way through the floods; (2) Officers leaving the Thames Hotel, Maidenhead, by punt; (3) Some other officers of Kitchener's Army utilising the floods to

give practical lessons to their men in the art of constructing a bridge—over one of the swollen streams at Maidenhead; (4) An Army motor in difficulties in the flooded district round Hampton Court. The soldiers, both officers and men, have, as usual, taken their troubles lightly.—[Photos. by Topical, News Illustrations, Sport and General, and Record Press.]



IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS: CARDINAL MERCIER, ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES.

With the courage of his convictions, and the authority of his high office, Cardinal Mercier said of Germany in his Pastoral letter to his diocesans: "This Power has no legal authority, and consequently you owe it in your heart of hearts neither allegiance nor obedience. The only legal authority in Belgium is that appertaining to our King, his Government, and the representatives of the nation."—[Photo. by S. and G.]



A POWERFUL PLEADER FOR PRISONERS OF WAR: POPE BENEDICT XV.

In the spirit of Christian charity, the Pope made a proposal for exchange between combatant nations of prisoners incapacitated for further military service. Such an arrangement was agreed to by Germany and Great Britain on December 31. Acceptances have been received from Bavaria, Serbia, Turkey, Russia, President Poincaré, and King Albert. King George has expressed "deep satisfaction" to his Holiness.



THE GERMAN TRENCH-MORTAR AT WORK: BOMBARDING A FRENCH SAP.

The special intention with which the German trench-mortars were designed was for throwing comparatively large shells into an enemy's entrenched position immediately before an assault, with the idea of shaking the *moral* of the defenders by a heavy explosion in their midst, as a preliminary measure. Our left-hand illustration, from a German paper, shows its employment for that purpose—the incident



ALSO A GRAND FLEET TOAST! TO "THE DAY" IN THE NEW YEAR!

being suggested as taking place during trench-fighting in North-Eastern France. Speaking of the German mortar, a correspondent says, "In trench-warfare it is a weapon to be reckoned with, as it throws a murderous shell at very close range." The right-hand illustration of German sailors with a naval shell, is meant allegorically; perhaps by way of cheering up the Kiel Canal fleet in hiding.



THE ATTACK ON THE GERMANS AT STEINBACH, A VILLAGE THE ENEMY HAD CONVERTED INTO BLOCKHOUSES: FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS CHARGE

The fighting for Steinbach was of the most desperate character, at close quarters; and with crossing of bayonets. The Germans had converted the village into a series of blockhouses, with the gardens and streets barricaded. "Ambuscades and machine-guns," says one account, "were everywhere." The French "Eye-Witness" narrative says: "On December 29 we entered Steinbach. It was a fight of street by street and house by house. In the evening we had half the village in our hands. On December 31 and January 1 the enemy was driven into the eastern part of

the village and lost through the flames of attacks. They regained



FRENCH CHASSEURS ALPINS CHARGING FORWARD TO STORM THE MAIN OUTPOST, A SOLITARY FARM.—FROM THE PAINTING BY ALFRED BASTIEN.

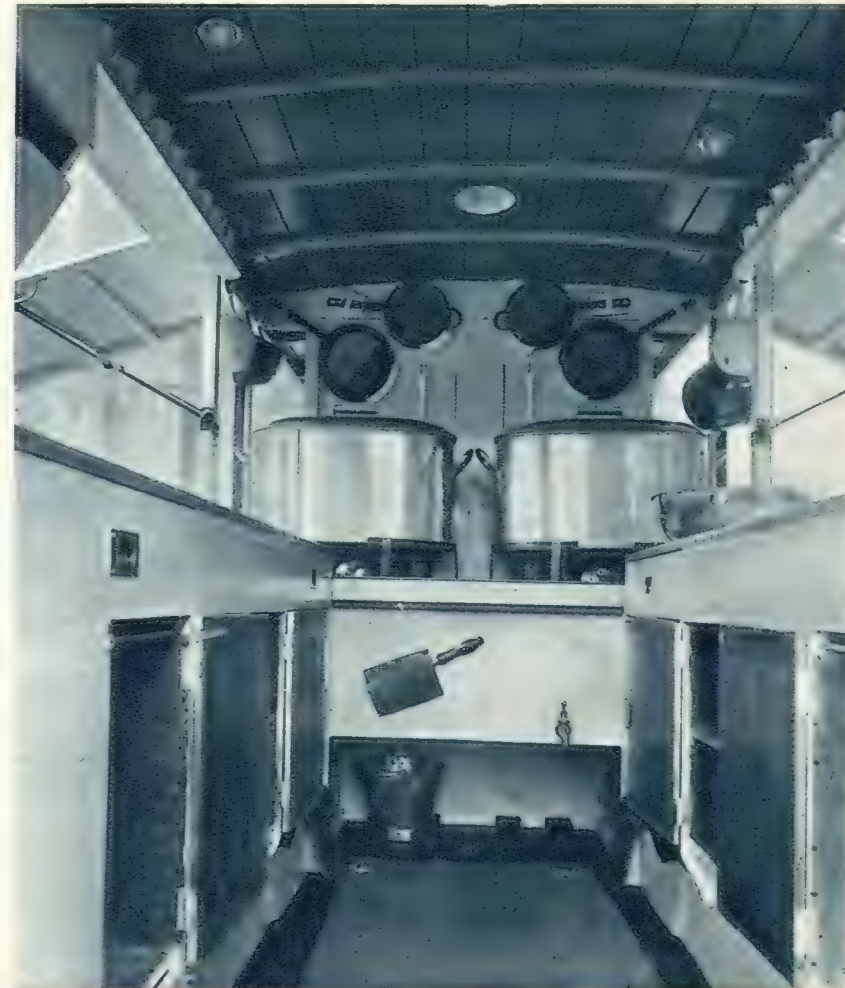
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the village and lost three further lines of houses. Our artillery supporting our infantry inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, enabling us to consolidate our gains. Our Chasseurs dashed forward through the flames of burning houses amid the enemy's machine-guns. On January 3 they carried the church quarter and the cemetery. The Germans, exasperated, made two determined counter-attacks. They regained possession of the cemetery and the church. Without waiting for daylight, our troops delivered their reply. Before dawn they were once more in possession of Steinbach."



A MOTOR FIELD-KITCHEN: A WAR-GIFT FROM THE LEATHER-SELLERS' COMPANY.

Public and private munificence is well seconding the efforts of the military authorities in providing for the supply of food to the wounded, as witness this excellently equipped motor field-kitchen presented to the British Red Cross Society by the Worshipful Company of Leather-Sellers. The vehicle was designed by the engineers of the Royal Automobile Club. It is lit by acetylene gas.—[Photo. by Record Press.]



A MOTOR FIELD-KITCHEN: A PRESENT TO THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

This motor field-kitchen was sent to the Queen of the Belgians through Dr. Hector Munro, of Flying Ambulance fame. The chassis was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Clifton and friends. The body was designed, built, and presented by Messrs. Barker and Co., the well-known coach-builders, of 66, South Audley Street. Outside, the body looks rather like a London coffee-stall.—[Photo. by Campbell Gray.]



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FIGHTING ON SKIS AMID THE SNOWS OF ALSACE: A WINTRY SKIRMISH BETWEEN CHASSEURS ALPINS AND JÄGERS.

In spite of the deep snow that has lain for weeks past all over the forest districts of the Upper Vosges, in Alsace, skirmishing has been going on continuously between the opposing light troops. On the French side the fighting has largely fallen to the celebrated Chasseurs Alpins, who, in peace time, garrison the forts of the Maritime Alps; and brilliantly, it is on record, have they acquitted themselves. German

Jägers—sharpshooter corps, largely recruited among foresters and gamekeepers and woodmen, supported by picked marksmen from line regiments—have been for the most part their opponents. Our illustration (from a German newspaper) depicts a skirmish in which the men on both sides are wearing skis for rapid progress over the snow. The Jägers, of course, are readily recognisable by their shakos.



STEINBACH AND CERNAY IN FLAMES: THE LIGHT OF WAR IN AN ALSACE COUNTRYSIDE DURING THE BRILLIANT FRENCH OPERATIONS.

Steinbach finally fell to the French on the night of January 3, after many days of fierce fighting in the neighbouring hills and woods, and in the village itself. "On December 26," wrote the French "Eye-Witness," "we advanced in Steinbach Wood and the Uffholz ravine, whilst at the west of Cernay we were in contact with the enemy's barbed-wire entanglements." The French first entered Steinbach on

December 20, and then commenced a deadly combat "street by street and house by house," during which the French Chasseurs "dashed forward through the flames of burning houses amid the enemy's machine-gun fire." Our photograph shows the scene from a distance. In the centre is Steinbach, in flames, and behind and beyond it, Uffholz. On the right in the distance is Cernay, also burning.—[Photo. Sty.]

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A 546-YARD BRIDGE-ROAD BUILT BY GERMAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT!—A THOROUGH MILITARY WORK WHICH TOOK 600 MEN FIVE DAYS.

The curiously interesting photograph here reproduced not only illustrates a notable example of skilful and quick military engineering, but affords fresh evidence of the thoroughness of German military methods. It shows a bridge (made of material found in the neighbourhood) set across a wide tract of marshy ground, in Northern France, which, save for this "road," would have proved an obstacle almost

impassable by the German soldiery, and, especially, by their artillery and transport. From end to end, the bridge-road is 500 metres (that is, 546 yards) long. The building of it, which took five days, was done by working parties amounting in all to 600 men. The structure allows for the passage of troops of all arms—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the vehicles of military trains.—[Photo. by C.N.]



SWEDISH DRILL AIDED BY STREET-RAILINGS: THE QUEEN VICTORIA RIFLES EXERCISING NEAR JACK STRAW'S CASTLE AT HAMPSTEAD.

The people of Hampstead, whose Heath forms a fine training-ground for troops, have been much interested in the Swedish Drill exercises of the Queen Victoria Rifles, performed in public along the road across the top of the Heath, near Jack Straw's Castle, a well-known hostelry seen in the background on the left in the photographs. The railings beside the pavement have been utilised as bars. Most of

the exercises in Swedish gymnastics are done without apparatus, and are sometimes known as "free movements," which are divided into groups for developing the various parts of the body. The use of a bar, of course, extends considerably the scope of the exercises. The originator of Swedish gymnastics was Peter Henrik Ling, who lived from 1776 to 1839.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

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WITH MASTS DISGUISED AS PALM-TREES! THE GERMAN CRUISER "KÖNIGSBERG" (IN THE DISTANCE) "BOTTLED UP" BY H.M.S. "CHATHAM."

After the "Königsberg" attacked H.M.S. "Pegasus" at Zanzibar on September 19, fast cruisers searched for her in East African waters. "This search resulted on October 30," stated the Admiralty, "in the 'Königsberg' being discovered by H.M.S. 'Chatham' . . . hiding in shoal-water about six miles up the Rufigi River, opposite Mafia Island (German East Africa)." Owing to her greater draught, the

"Chatham" could not reach the "Königsberg," but bombarded her and a cargo-boat, the "Somali," (seen in the background, on fire), as well as the German entrenchments. A collier was sunk, thus "bottling up" the "Königsberg." Our drawing is reproduced from the "Illustrated London News" of January 9.—[Drawn by Norman Wilkinson from a Sketch by a British Naval Man Present at the Action.]



THE MAN WHO STAMPED OUT THE "REBELLION" IN SOUTH AFRICA: GENERAL BOTHA ON ACTIVE SERVICE DURING THE WAR.

In his speech in the House of Lords on January 6, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, said: "Since I last spoke in this House, the situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. The sinister threat of a widespread rebellion, so cunningly planned and fostered by our enemies, has disappeared before the loyal and prompt action of General Botha and his Ministry. General Botha

handled the military situation in a masterly manner, which calls for unqualified praise, and in a very short time stamped out the rebellion, if, indeed, it is not an exaggeration to apply such a term to the misguided action of a section of the population." In our photograph, the gallant General, once our foe and now very much our friend, is seen on the left, seated on a camp-stool.—[Photo. by Elliott.]



LEADERS OF SOME OF THE FINEST OF OUR INDIAN FIGHTERS: OFFICERS OF THE GALLANT 1ST BATTALION 39TH GARHWAL RIFLES.

Naik Darwan Sing Negi, V.C., the first Indian native to win the "Cross of Valour"—King George personally decorated the naik during his visit to the Front—belongs to a regiment which, it is an open secret, has specially distinguished itself in the war—the 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles. There are two battalions of the 39th, and the first was raised twenty-seven years ago. The men are all recruited in the

Garhwal country amid the outer foot-hills of the Himalayas, where the sources of the Ganges rise, from the sturdy cultivators and herdsmen who inhabit the villages on the hill-slopes. Long before the war the Garhwalis made their mark as hardy soldiers and intrepid fighters, quick and intelligent by nature, excellent shots, and first-rate scouts.



OF THE TIME OF LOUIS-PHILIPPE, BUT FIRED WITH EFFECT AGAINST THE GERMANS: MORTARS USED BY FRANCE—CHARGING.

As a set-off to the German trench-mortars, employed for dropping shells at short ranges from one set of trenches to those facing, a species of artillery first made use of in the Flanders campaign, the French, as an emergency makeshift, have, in some places been employing some of their own old-fashioned mortars, pieces that for a long time past have been considered obsolete, and in the light of

historic curiosities, rather than as practicable engines of warfare. As soon as the German trench-mortar was seen at its work there was, we are told, a regular hunt round and rummage in the arsenals of the older French fortresses in districts near the seat of war. In that way it was that the curious, ancient type mortar shown in our photographs, a "crapouillot" as it was called, a cast-iron weapon of Louis

[Continued opposite.]



THE "CRAPOUILLOTS" USED AGAINST THE GERMANS: TWO LOUIS-PHILIPPE MORTARS EMPLOYED IN THE FRENCH TRENCHES.

Continued.

Philippe's reign, made for firing with black powder and spherical bomb-shells, came to make its appearance at the front. With other pieces of their kind the "crapouillots" have, all the same, been turned to good account, their short range, steeply curving trajectory, or line of flight, and big heavy shells, which contain a destructive bursting charge, coping with the German trench-mortars in general

effectiveness. The old-fashioned method of loading the mortars and ramming down the charge, as well as the rough-and-ready "beds" (of thick, solid wooden beams, much like the heavy timbers used for railway-sleepers), extemporised for them, with long, thick poles bolted down on the mortar beds for moving the pieces about by hand, are seen in our first photograph.



AS IT MAY BE IN LONDON IF THE GERMANS COME! WINE-VAULTS AS BED-ROOMS IN MUCH-BOMBARDED RHEIMS.

Rheims, with its immense underground wine-vaults, affords excellent facilities for carrying out such advice as that recently given officially to Londoners regarding the best means of safety in the event of hostile bomb-dropping. "The civil population," ran the notice, "are warned to keep under cover, preferably in basements, upon hearing the sound of firing by guns or explosives." Our photograph shows a

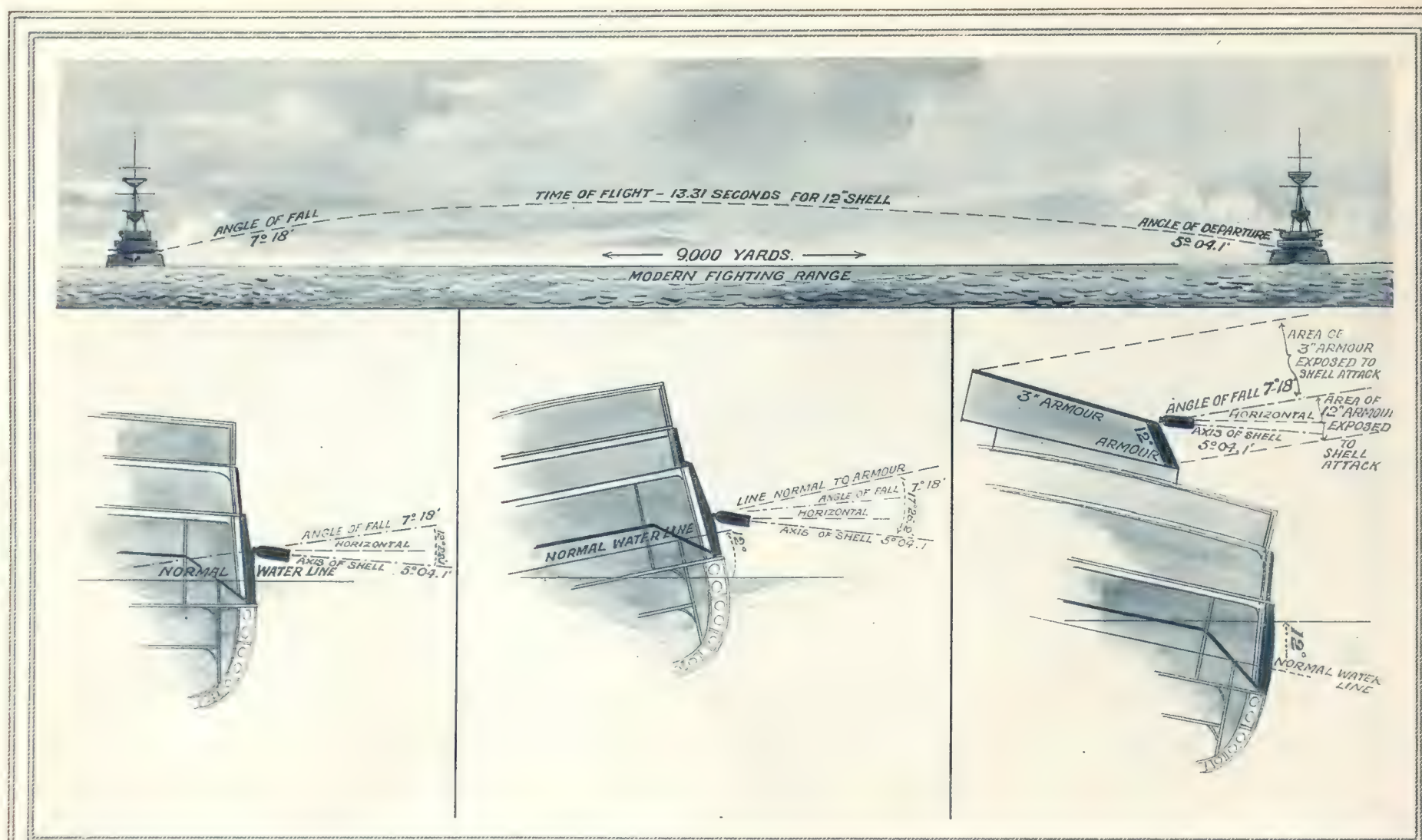
refugee family asleep in the vault in which they live. In spite of such places of refuge, the people of Rheims have suffered terribly. It was reported in October that some 600 or 700 civilians had been killed by German shells, and that of the normal population of about 110,000 only some 40,000 remained in the city, most of them living a life of troglodytes in cellars.—[Photograph by Abbé Thinet.]



A WINE-VAULT AS A CHAPEL: CHRISTMAS AMID THE BOTTLES IN BOMBARDED RHEIMS, WITH A "CRIB" BESIDE THE ALTAR.

During the various bombardments of Rheims, the wine-cellars of a celebrated firm of the Champagne district were fitted up as chapels, much as were the catacombs of Rome in the days of the early Christians. Rows of wine-cases were arranged as seats for the congregation. On Christmas Eve a Midnight Mass was held, and the customary "Crib" or representation of the Nativity, was not

omitted. It is seen to the left of the altar in the photograph. Whole battalions of French soldiers off trench-duty, it is said, attended Midnight Mass in the cellars on Christmas Eve, and afterwards the men filed past Christmas trees in an adjacent vault, receiving gifts of eatables. The Protestants in Rheims, whose church was destroyed, also attended services in a cellar. [Phot. by Abbé Thimot.]



IS 12-INCH ARMOUR NECESSARY FOR BATTLE-SHIPS? HOW A SHELL'S GYROSCOPIC ACTION PREVENTS A TRUE END-ON BLOW.

At range-tests 12-inch armour-plate can be pierced, but no heavily protected part of a battle-ship was penetrated in the Russo-Japanese War. This absence of penetration may be due to the gyroscopic effects of the 7000 revolutions per minute made by a shell in flight. In the left lower diagram the hit ship is on an even keel. The gyroscopic action causes the shell's axis to keep a position parallel to its

original plane. The centre diagram shows the position of the shell's head on contact with a vessel rolling to leeward. The right-hand diagram is designed to show that when a ship rolls heavily the area of 3-inch armour on the turret roof exposed is twice that of the 12-inch armour-protected sides. It is a cross section of a American "Dreadnought" drawn through the centre of a 12-inch walled turret.



TRAILS OF SMOKE BY DAY, FLARES OF LIGHT BY NIGHT: "TRACERS" FOR SHELLS—TO MARK THE LINE OF FLIGHT.

To be able to follow the track of a shell until it hits is often of vital importance. For instance, in day-shooting at air-craft such a means of checking the aim is indispensable. For that and other purposes, there are used "Day Tracer" shells which leave behind in their flight a trail of dark smoke fifty or sixty yards long, as shown in the upper right section of our drawing. At night, for controlling

the firing on objects "spotted" by the searchlight, the Semple "Night Tracer," an American invention, serves. As with the smoke-producing "Day Tracer" shell, the illuminant at night is screwed into the base of the projectile in a metal case, to ignite as the gun fires. It flares out brightly at the rear of the shell as the projectile flies, enabling the gunners to track it to the last moment.



HARE-HUNTING FOR BRITISH OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE: BEAGLES SENT TO THE FRONT FOR THE CAVALRY.

he sporting instincts of the Briton are ineradicable, and the temptation offered by a multiplicity of elgian hares has proved irresistible to officers at the front, the outcome being that a pack of beagles as been secured and is now on the Continent. Lieutenant Charles Romer Williams, of the 4th Dragoon uards, returned home to Newnham Hall, Northamptonshire, the other day and obtained the loan of

the pack of Mr. Ernest Robinson, of Liscombe, Leighton Buzzard, who generously offered to lend them, and expressed the cordial hope that the officers and men at the front would enjoy good sport with them. The pack could not possibly be in more able hands, as Lieutenant Romer Williams was formerly Master of the Eton Beagles.

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CHIEF AGENT IN DESTROYING THE ENEMY'S POWER OF RESISTANCE; AND NO LONGER "INFERIOR": HEAVY ARTILLERY (BRITISH) SCREENED.

In a recent account, "Eye-Witness" wrote: "The experiences of this war have caused many profound modifications in the theories commonly held before it broke out, but no factor was perhaps so underestimated as the effect of high-explosive projectiles fired by guns and howitzers. The opening of the war found the Allies in a position of inferiority to the enemy in this respect, an inferiority which has,

however, since been made good, and the Germans are now experiencing to a far greater extent than before the devastating effect of these missiles. . . . Artillery . . . is the chief agent in destroying the enemy's power of resistance." He continues that the position of trenches having been found, by airmen, whole lengths will be blown in, and wire entanglements swept away.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A GURKHA "BOY" SOLDIER WITH WHOM THE KING TALKED: BAL.

Two Gurkha brothers, Pim, who has lost an arm, and Bal, who has lost a leg, were specially noticed by their Majesties on their visit to Brighton Pavilion on January 9, and with Bal, shown in our photograph, the King conversed. The royal visit gave immense gratification to the wounded Indians. "He has smiled on his servants. Behold, we are cured!"—[Photo. by Topical.]



WITH THE FLOWER GIVEN HIM BY THE QUEEN: THE GURKHA PIM.

It goes without saying that the King-Emperor and the Queen were very gracious to the wounded Indian soldiers at the Pavilion, Brighton, on January 9. A few words in Hindustani from the King, a flower to the wounded lad Pim, from the Queen, brief talks through an interpreter, and the kindness of their Majesties, aroused the loyalty of their Indian soldiers to enthusiasm. Pim is only sixteen.—[Photo. Topical.]

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WITH HIS PRIMITIVE BUT PICTURESQUE MUD OVEN: A COOK OF THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AT THE FRONT.

The gallantry of the Indian Expeditionary Force, shown, as it has been already, over and over again, coupled with the picturesque personality of the soldiers, has aroused keen interest, and the life of the men at the front adds to their appeal to the imagination. Strictly adhering to forms and traditions, even under the strenuous conditions of war, the native troops prepare their food with scrupulous care.

The details are primitive enough at times, as our picture of the mud oven shows, but the native cook, a striking figure against the background of bare tree-trunks and wintry sky, neglects no detail of the prescribed formula. Consummately brave, these warriors from our Empire in the East live with the utmost simplicity, but there is still a strict regard for traditions of their race.—[Photo. by Farrington Photo. Co.]

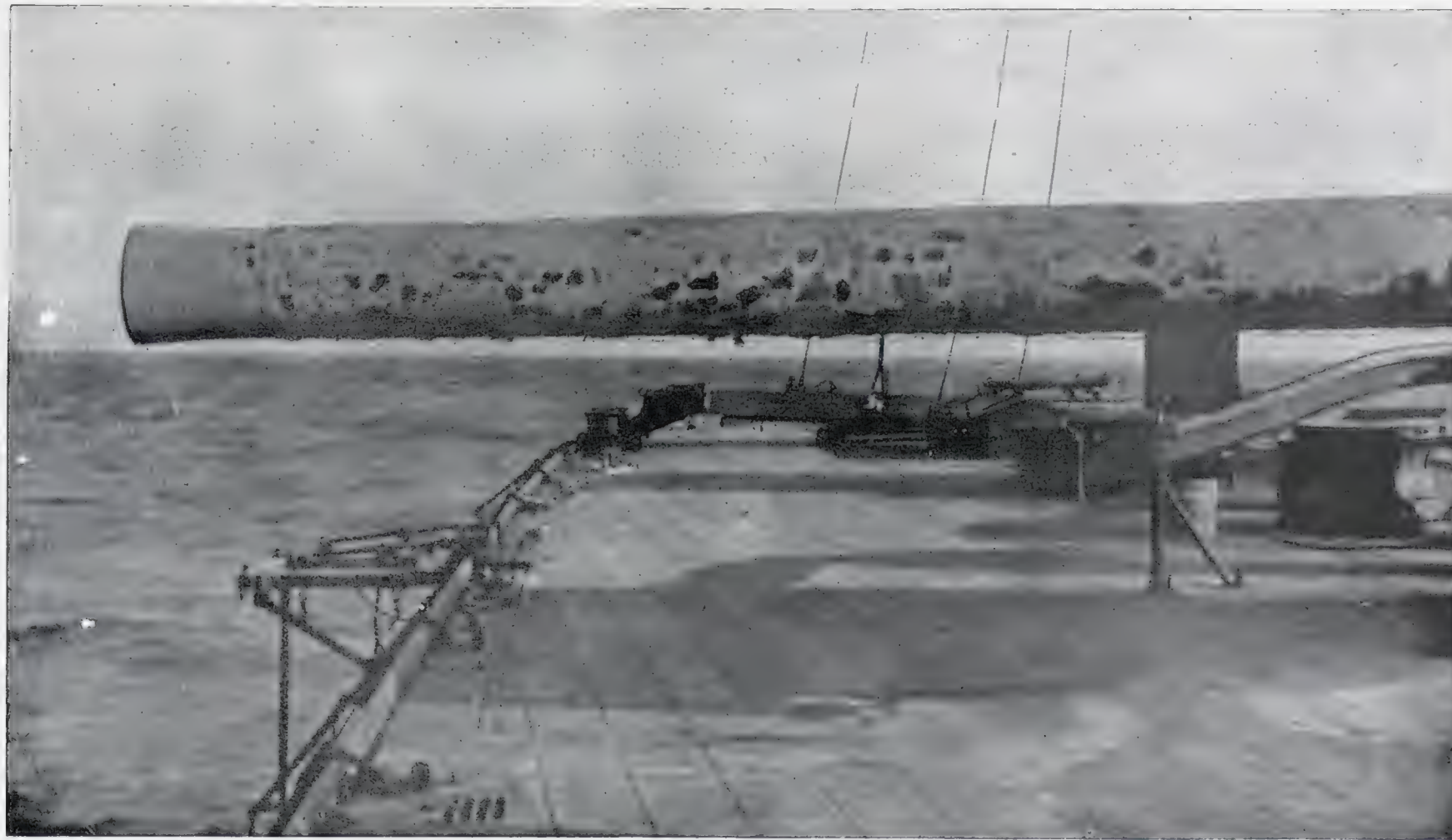


DETAILS OF THE ARMY WHOSE FORCES IN THE CAUCASUS MET DISASTER: TURKISH TROOPS IN THEIR "GERMANISED" FIELD-UNIFORM.

The Turkish advance in the Caucasus met with an overwhelming defeat by the Russians. An official Russian *communiqué* said that this Turkish movement, "undertaken by mountainous roads covered with snow, across extremely steep ridges, was carried out almost without supply convoys or field artillery, although the Turkish troops were abundantly provided with war supplies." The Turks had relied on

local support. "Our gallant troops," the Russian statement continues, "enveloped and annihilated almost the whole of two Turkish Army Corps." Our photographs shows (1) Turkish artillery, (2) A mitrailleuse section, with mules, (3) Infantry officers, and (4) Infantry. The officers and men in each case are wearing the new Turkish field-uniform.—[Photos. by Chasseau-Flaviens.]

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"PEELED" BY THE RAPIDITY OF THE FIRE: ONE OF THE "SYDNEY'S" QUICK-FIRERS AFTER THE BATTLE WITH THE "EMDEN."

This is one of the 6-inch 100-pounder quick-firing guns of the cruiser "Sydney," of the Australian Navy, as it appeared immediately after the action with the "Emden" off the Cocos Islands. The strangely mottled surface of the gun-barrel, it must be said, is not a result of any hail of German bullets hitting the gun. Indeed, as was stated officially by Captain Glossop, the firing of the "Emden" inflicted no

material damage upon the "Sydney." The appearance of the gun is due to the paint peeling off in consequence of the heating of the barrel through the rapidity with which the gun was fired. The 6-inch gun is the largest weapon in use as a quick-firer, the 100-lb. shell being as heavy a projectile as can conveniently be "man-handled" in rapid action.—[Photo. by G.P.U.]

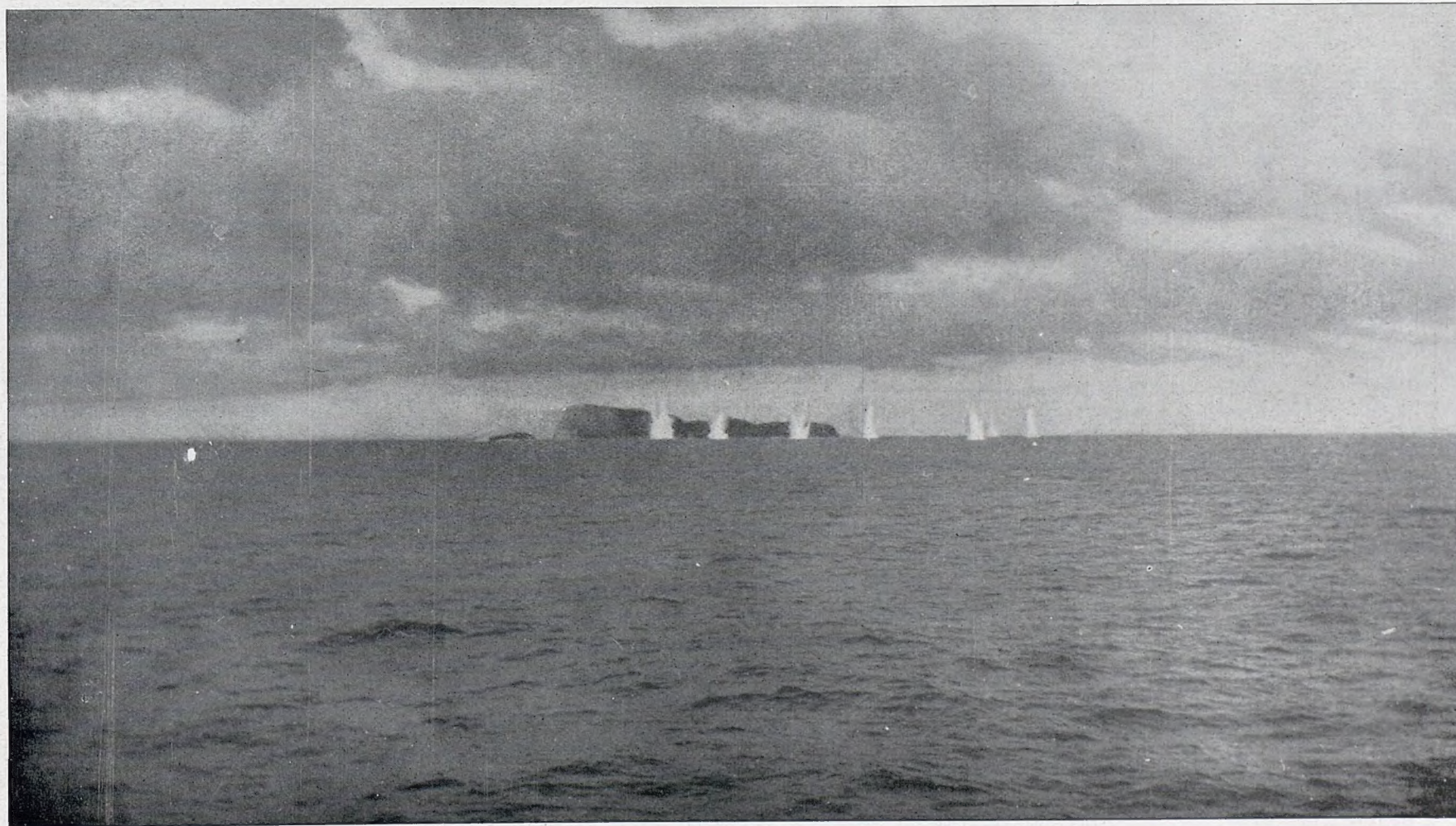


"INVISIBLE" MARKS: THE "TARGETS'" VIEW OF BRITISH BATTLE-SHIPS AT TARGET-PRACTICE AT THE NORMAL BATTLE-DISTANCE.

Our photograph will give an idea of the immense intervening distance at which modern fleets engage. The two Dreadnoughts visible as specks on the horizon, with little more than their funnel-smoke distinguishable, are firing at the normal battle-range at a target which was not far from the camera which took the photograph. That practically is only limited by the horizon-distance according to

weather conditions on the day of battle. The firing of the largest possible number of the heaviest projectiles at the longest possible range is the *raison d'être* of the Dreadnought or "all-big-gun" type of battle-ship. That capability differentiates Dreadnoughts from pre-Dreadnoughts, which were designed for action at comparatively close ranges, mounting few big guns, and many shorter-range, medium-calibre pieces.

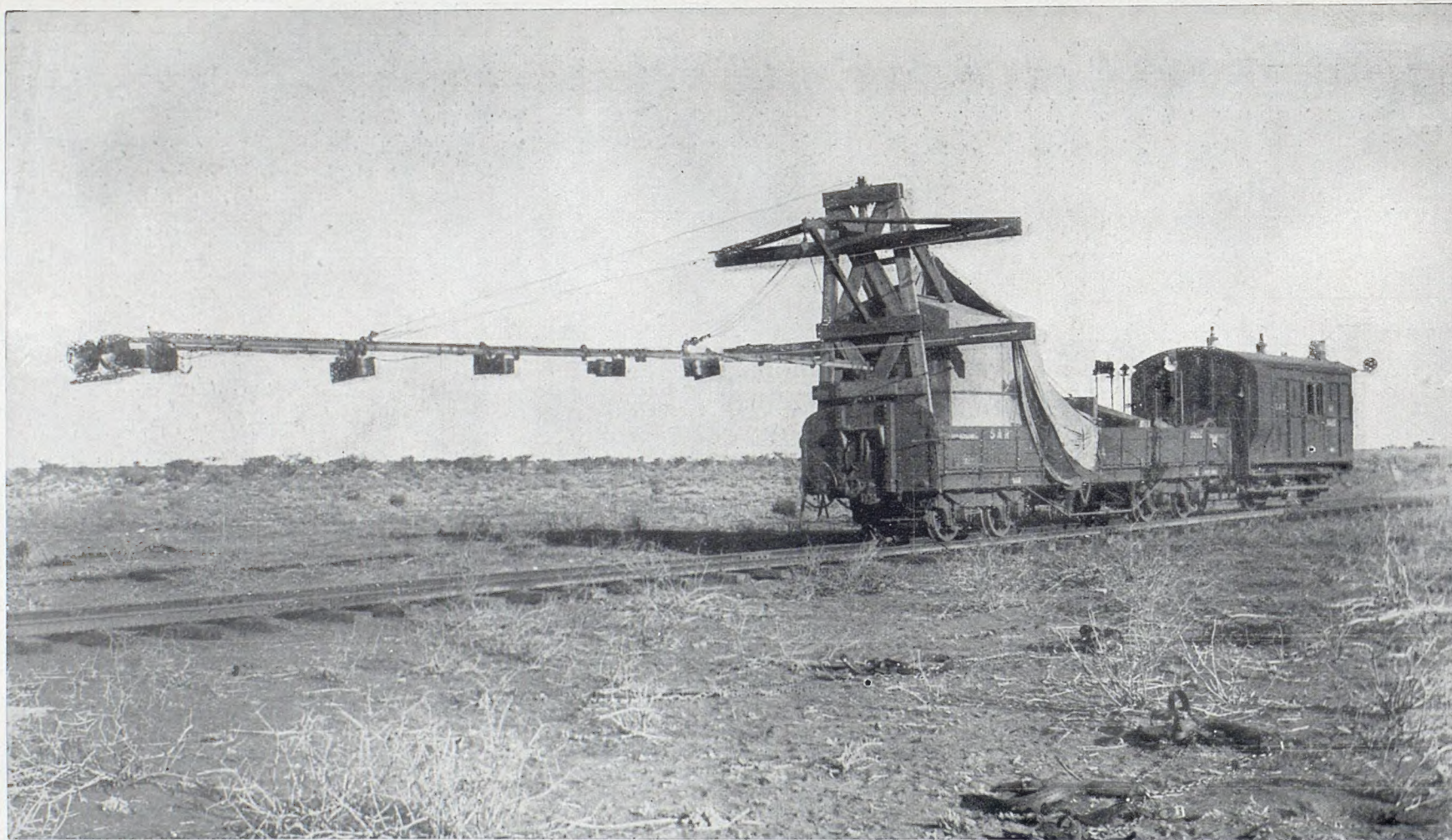
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A TARGET EQUALLING A GERMAN DREADNOUGHT: "HITS" MADE BY THE BRITISH SHIPS FIRING AT NORMAL BATTLE-DISTANCE.

On the opposite page, two of Sir John Jellicoe's Dreadnought battle-ships of the North Sea Fleet are shown on the horizon at target-practice, in the act of firing a salvo from their turret-guns. Here we see the mark they were firing at, a rocky islet, little bigger in appearance, as seen from the ships firing, than a German Dreadnought would look at the range. The marksmanship of the gunners on board is

borne testimony to by the line of splashes in the water thrown up by the shots, a little in front of the target. Small, desolate islets and rocks of suitable dimensions in out-of-the-way neighbourhood off the coast, where there can be no danger to any shipping or to fishing craft, are often made use of by our squadrons for target-practice under battle conditions all over the world.



A DEVICE WHICH MIGHT PROVE USEFUL IN THE WAR AREA: A LIGHTING TRUCK, ENABLING RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION BY NIGHT.

Railways are so vital a part of modern warfare that no excuse need be offered for the publication of this photograph, although, in itself, it is not strictly a war-picture. It shows an ingenious device in use during the construction of a new line in Africa, apparatus designed to enable the continuance of work by night as well as by day. Powerful electric-lamps are attached to an arm projecting from a

truck, which is run along to the end of the section of line already laid, and provides for the illumination of the area to be covered by the next section. Such a contrivance might well be found of value in the fighting area; for it may be taken that in various districts, temporary lines are being constructed when necessity arises.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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A STRIKING NEW NELSON PICTURE.



THE TOAST IS "BRITAIN," By FRED ROE, R.I.

Hung "on the line" in last year's Academy, the original painting by Fred Roe, R.I., of which the above is a single-colour reproduction, was one of the pictures of the year, and attracted a great deal of attention, no less by its artistic excellence than by reason of the historic incident which it portrays. The picture is of an episode in the life of probably the most beloved of our National Heroes, and relates to a complimentary banquet at which Nelson was seated next to Benjamin West; he expressed admiration for the painter's "Death of General Wolf," and asked West why he had painted no more such pictures. West replied that there were no more such subjects left, but that he feared Nelson's intrepidity would some day furnish him with an opportunity, which he would not lose; Nelson, thereupon, is said to have replied, "Then I hope I shall die in the next Action." The subject is one which always makes a strong appeal to British sentiment—more particularly so at the present time—and the proprietors of Wright's

Coal Tar Soap have, therefore, at very great expense, issued a facsimile reproduction of the picture in colours, which is in every respect of the high standard fitting to the occasion and the subject. The reproduction, mounted as it is on best plate paper, size 33 in. x 27 in., and entirely free from advertisement matter, is a most handsome picture, worthy to grace the walls of the most tasteful home; it will be sent FREE, securely packed, to users of WRIGHT'S Coal Tar Soap who send 24 outside wrappers from the 4d. tablets of the soap, together with 6d. to cover postage (inland). Foreign postage extra. Address, "Britain," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 44-50, Southwark Street, London, S.E. A limited number of these pictures have now been treated by a special process, giving them a finish exactly resembling an actual oil painting. These may be had by special request, accompanied by 36 wrappers from Wright's Coal Tar Soap and 6d. for postage (inland).